

important role that committees of jurisdiction play to make improvements to legislation.

In addition to my concerns about the process, I am concerned about the authorization levels in the bill and the fact that it does not contain any opportunities for grants for rural colleges and universities which experience similar equipment shortages and could benefit from the use of distance learning.

The bill authorizes \$250 million for fiscal year 2008 and then such sums as may be necessary from 2009 to 2012. There is no CBO score, but I think we can look at the authorization levels and determine that this is a lot of money for a very limited group of institutions.

Despite these feelings and despite these problems, and because of my longtime support of these types of programs, I will be supporting the passage of the bill and will vote for it, but I hope my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will address my concerns and the concerns others have as we move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I ask the gentleman if he has any other speakers.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to conclude by thanking my colleague from Texas. This has truly been a bipartisan bill. I want to sing the praises of Congressman TOWNS from New York for his steadfast leadership on this and Mr. FORBES' leadership prior to that. I urge a "yes" vote for passage of this fine piece of legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of the Minority Serving Institution Digital and Wireless Opportunity Act of 2007. This bill authorizes grants to Minority Serving Institutions for technology improvements and infrastructure. Given the large gap in technology between MSI campuses and other American universities, this legislation is critical to improving MSI's educational advancements.

It is important to note that MSI's educational contributions are significant. For example, in 2000 at least 40 percent of all African American students who received a baccalaureate degree in physics, chemistry, astronomy, environmental sciences, mathematics and biology graduated from a historically Black college and university. Given their contributions to our society, we must do all we can to make sure that MSIs receive the most modern technology to keep up with other universities.

Unfortunately, at the current time, there is a "digital divide" between MSIs and other schools in technology infrastructure and programming. Less than half of the students attending Minority Serving Institutions own computers. Sadly, the majority of historically Black colleges and universities do not provide high speed access to the Internet [according to a Feb. 2004 report by the Alliance for Equity in Higher Education]. We also see this trend in minority communities around the country. Over 60 percent of the U.S. population uses the Internet at home, while only 46 percent of African Americans and 37 percent of Hispanics

have Internet access at home [according to a Feb. 2004 report by the Alliance for Equity in Higher Education].

The Minority Serving Institution Digital and Wireless Opportunity Act of 2007 will help eliminate the technological disparities at MSIs by establishing a grant program. These grants will help MSIs purchase equipment, make upgrades and improve their technology infrastructure as well as provide technology education services. In addition, these grants will promote the use of information communications technology to strengthen engineering, math and science research.

I would like to thank Mr. TOWNS and Mr. FORBES for their efforts to bring this bill before Congress and their commitment to rectify this disparity. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 694.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 694, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GREEN CHEMISTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2007

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2850) to provide for the implementation of a Green Chemistry Research and Development Program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2850

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Green Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term "green chemistry" means chemistry and chemical engineering to design chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances while producing high quality products through safe and efficient manufacturing processes;

(2) the term "Interagency Working Group" means the interagency working group established under section 3(c); and

(3) the term "Program" means the Green Chemistry Research and Development Program described in section 3.

SEC. 3. GREEN CHEMISTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The President shall establish a Green Chemistry Research and Development Program to promote and coordinate Federal green chemistry research, development, education, and technology transfer activities.

(b) *PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.*—The activities of the Program shall be designed to—

(1) provide sustained support for green chemistry research, development, education, and technology transfer through—

(A) merit-reviewed competitive grants to individual investigators and teams of investigators, including, to the extent practicable, young investigators, for research and development;

(B) grants to fund collaborative research and development partnerships among universities, industry, and nonprofit organizations;

(C) green chemistry research, development, and technology transfer conducted at Federal laboratories; and

(D) to the extent practicable, encouragement of consideration of green chemistry in—

(i) the conduct of Federal chemical science and engineering research and development; and

(ii) the solicitation and evaluation of all proposals for chemical science and engineering research and development;

(2) examine methods by which the Federal Government can create incentives for consideration and use of green chemistry processes and products;

(3) facilitate the adoption of green chemistry innovations;

(4) expand education and training of undergraduate and graduate students, and professional chemists and chemical engineers, including through partnerships with industry, in green chemistry science and engineering;

(5) collect and disseminate information on green chemistry research, development, and technology transfer, including information on—

(A) incentives and impediments to development and commercialization;

(B) accomplishments;

(C) best practices; and

(D) costs and benefits;

(6) provide venues for outreach and dissemination of green chemistry advances such as symposia, forums, conferences, and written materials in collaboration with, as appropriate, industry, academia, scientific and professional societies, and other relevant groups;

(7) support economic, legal, and other appropriate social science research to identify barriers to commercialization and methods to advance commercialization of green chemistry; and

(8) provide for public input and outreach to be integrated into the Program by the convening of public discussions, through mechanisms such as citizen panels, consensus conferences, and educational events, as appropriate.

(c) *INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.*—The President shall establish an Interagency Working Group, which shall include representatives from the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and any other agency that the President may designate. The Director of the National Science Foundation and the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development of the Environmental Protection Agency shall serve as co-chairs of the Interagency Working Group. The Interagency Working Group shall oversee the planning, management, and coordination of the Program. The Interagency Working Group shall—

(1) establish goals and priorities for the Program, to the extent practicable in consultation with green chemistry researchers and potential end-users of green chemistry products and processes; and

(2) provide for interagency coordination, including budget coordination, of activities under the Program.

(d) *AGENCY BUDGET REQUESTS.*—Each Federal agency and department participating in the Program shall, as part of its annual request for appropriations to the Office of Management and Budget, submit a report to the Office of Management and Budget which identifies its activities that contribute directly to the Program and states the portion of its request for appropriations that is allocated to those activities. The

President shall include in his annual budget request to Congress a statement of the portion of each agency's or department's annual budget request allocated to its activities undertaken pursuant to the Program.

(e) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Interagency Working Group shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate. This report shall include—

(1) a summary of federally funded green chemistry research, development, demonstration, education, and technology transfer activities, including the green chemistry budget for each of these activities; and

(2) an analysis of the progress made toward achieving the goals and priorities for the Program, and recommendations for future program activities.

SEC. 4. MANUFACTURING EXTENSION CENTER GREEN SUPPLIERS NETWORK GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 25(a) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (4);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) the enabling of supply chain manufacturers to continuously improve products and processes, increase energy efficiency, increase recycling, identify cost-saving opportunities, and optimize resources and technologies with the aim of reducing or eliminating the use or generation of hazardous substances.”.

SEC. 5. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION IN CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

(a) **PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**—(1) As part of the Program activities under section 3(b)(4), the Director of the National Science Foundation shall carry out a program to award grants to institutions of higher education to support efforts by such institutions to revise their undergraduate curriculum in chemistry and chemical engineering to incorporate green chemistry concepts and strategies.

(2) Grants shall be awarded under this section on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis and shall require cost sharing in cash from non-Federal sources, to match the Federal funding.

(b) **SELECTION PROCESS.**—(1) An institution of higher education seeking funding under this section shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. Minority Serving Institutions shall receive due consideration for such funding. The application shall include at a minimum—

(A) a description of the content and schedule for adoption of the proposed curricular revisions to the courses of study offered by the applicant in chemistry and chemical engineering; and

(B) a description of the source and amount of cost sharing to be provided.

(2) In evaluating the applications submitted under paragraph (1), the Director shall consider, at a minimum—

(A) the level of commitment demonstrated by the applicant in carrying out and sustaining lasting curriculum changes in accordance with subsection (a)(1); and

(B) the amount of cost sharing to be provided.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—In addition to amounts authorized under section 8, from sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated by the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002, there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation for carrying out this section \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$7,500,000 for fiscal year 2009, and \$8,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.

SEC. 6. STUDY ON COMMERCIALIZATION OF GREEN CHEMISTRY.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall enter into an arrange-

ment with the National Research Council to conduct a study of the factors that constitute barriers to the successful commercial application of promising results from green chemistry research and development.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The study shall—

(1) examine successful and unsuccessful attempts at commercialization of green chemistry in the United States and abroad; and

(2) recommend research areas and priorities and public policy options that would help to overcome identified barriers to commercialization.

(c) **REPORT.**—The Director shall submit a report to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the findings and recommendations of the study within 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7. PARTNERSHIPS IN GREEN CHEMISTRY.

(a) **PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**—(1) The agencies participating in the Program shall carry out a joint, coordinated program to award grants to institutions of higher education to establish partnerships with companies in the chemical industry to retrain chemists and chemical engineers in the use of green chemistry concepts and strategies.

(2) Grants shall be awarded under this section on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis and shall require cost sharing from non-Federal sources by members of the partnerships.

(3) In order to be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an institution of higher education shall enter into a partnership with two or more companies in the chemical industry. Such partnerships may also include other institutions of higher education and professional associations.

(4) Grants awarded under this section shall be used for activities to provide retraining for chemists or chemical engineers in green chemistry, including—

(A) the development of curricular materials and the designing of undergraduate and graduate level courses; and

(B) publicizing the availability of professional development courses of study in green chemistry and recruiting graduate scientists and engineers to pursue such courses.

Grants may provide stipends for individuals enrolled in courses developed by the partnership.

(b) **SELECTION PROCESS.**—(1) An institution of higher education seeking funding under this section shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as shall be specified by the Interagency Working Group and published in a proposal solicitation for the Program. The application shall include at a minimum—

(A) a description of the partnership and the role each member will play in implementing the proposal;

(B) a description of the courses of study that will be provided;

(C) a description of the number and size of stipends, if offered;

(D) a description of the source and amount of cost sharing to be provided; and

(E) a description of the manner in which the partnership will be continued after assistance under this section ends.

(2) The evaluation of the applications submitted under paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with procedures developed by the Interagency Working Group and shall consider, at a minimum—

(A) the ability of the partnership to carry out effectively the proposed activities;

(B) the degree to which such activities are likely to prepare chemists and chemical engineers sufficiently to be competent to apply green chemistry concepts and strategies in their work; and

(C) the amount of cost sharing to be provided.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Na-

tional Science Foundation for carrying out this Act—

(1) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

(2) \$21,000,000 for fiscal year 2009; and

(3) \$22,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.

(b) **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for carrying out this Act—

(1) \$8,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

(2) \$9,000,000 for fiscal year 2009; and

(3) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.

(c) **DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for carrying out this Act—

(1) \$13,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

(2) \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 2009; and

(3) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.

(d) **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Environmental Protection Agency for carrying out this Act—

(1) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

(2) \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 2009; and

(3) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2850, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2850, the Green Chemistry Research and Development Act.

Chemical manufacturing produces great wonders for the world, but at the same time it can result in harm to health and the environment due to the use of hazardous materials and the generation of hazardous by-products. Green chemistry seeks to mitigate such harmful outcomes.

In short, the goal of green chemistry is to minimize or to eliminate this harm by using safer materials and manufacturing processes. Besides protecting human health and the environment, green chemistry can offer economic advantages and improvements to worker safety, public safety, and our national security.

The bill before us today, H.R. 2850, the Green Chemistry Research and Development Act, establishes an interagency program to enhance green chemistry R&D at NSF, EPA, DOE and NIST.

This legislation will provide grants to individual researchers, spur university/industry partnerships, fund research at Federal laboratories, and train students in green chemistry science.

H.R. 2850 is the third iteration of a bill that Congressman GINGREY has introduced addressing this issue in three

separate Congresses. I want to applaud the gentleman from Georgia for his steadfast leadership on this, and I fully support the legislation.

Under Chairman Boehlert's leadership in the 108th and 109th Congresses, Democratic amendments were agreed to, and these amendments now make up sections of H.R. 2850. This bill is the product of good, bipartisan cooperation and has the support of our chairman, Mr. GORDON, from Tennessee.

H.R. 2850 is a good first step, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, leaving most of the time for Dr. GINGREY.

Mr. Speaker, I want to just say that the Green Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2007 offered today by my good friend from Georgia, Dr. GINGREY, will provide for research and development of chemical products and processes so as to reduce the use of creation of hazardous substances. Advances in these areas have the potential of reducing the creation of substances that are harmful to our environment.

In particular, H.R. 2850 includes a competitive merit-based grant program to universities to incorporate green chemistry concepts into the curriculum for chemistry and chemical engineering. This will ensure that future generations will consider the importance of green chemistry ideas.

The legislation strives to build a base from which the creation of hazardous substances may be reduced. I look forward to Dr. GINGREY's comments on this bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and would reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. I yield 6 minutes to Dr. GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, as a proud sponsor of this legislation, I rise to support H.R. 2850, the Green Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2007.

I want to thank my colleague on the Science Committee, Dr. BAIRD. I thank him for his kind comments. And certainly I want to thank our chairman, BART GORDON, the ranking member, Mr. HALL of Texas, and all of the members of the Science Committee and staff. Both majority and minority have worked hard to bring this important bipartisan legislation through committee and to the House floor today.

This legislation has passed the House in the 108th and 109th Congresses, and I hope that the third Congress will truly be the charm and we will see H.R. 2850 quickly passed by both Chambers and signed by the President.

Mr. Speaker, chemists can design chemicals to be safe, just as they can

design them to have other properties like color and texture. As chemists design products and the processes by which those products are manufactured, they can and should factor in the possible creation of any hazardous by-products.

This technique of considering not only the process by which chemicals are produced, but also the environment in which they are created, is the basic definition of green chemistry. It is the method of designing chemical products and processes that at the very least reduce, and at the very best eliminate, the use or generation of hazardous substances.

Mr. Speaker, the basic idea is this: Preventing pollution and hazardous waste from the start of a design process is far preferable to cleaning up pollution and waste at a later date. Additionally, the innovation created by this enhanced research will subsequently spur economic growth as developing new products and processes is an integral component of many industries, from fabrics to fuel cells, as an example.

Green chemistry doesn't just help protect our environment, it also protects our workers. The conditions under which chemicals are created and used can present many risks to those who work on their production. But if companies utilize green chemistry, the materials they use will be as benign as possible, vastly improving employee conditions.

Unfortunately, despite all of the promise of green chemistry, the Federal Government invests very little in this area. H.R. 2850 works to remedy this by promoting greater Federal investment in, and coordination of, this important research area. It does so by establishing a program that coordinates Federal green chemistry research and development activities within the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, and the Department of Energy.

Make no mistake, greater Federal attention will encourage universities and academic institutions around this country to train future workers in this exciting technology. H.R. 2850 will achieve this by supporting research and development grants to partnerships between universities, industry and nonprofit organizations. It will also promote education through curriculum development and fellowships that will collect and disseminate information about green chemistry.

In past years, many industries, from chemical companies and pharmaceutical corporations, to carpet manufacturers and biotechnology businesses, have all endorsed H.R. 2850, showing a broad range of support for the merits of this legislation.

This bill is nearly identical to the version passed in the 109th Congress. The companies and corporations that have voiced their strong support for

this bill realize that the advancement of green chemistry is positive for not only their businesses, but also our country's environment, our economy and our Nation's citizens.

The American Chemical Society, a nonprofit organization chartered by Congress, stated in support of H.R. 2850, "Green chemistry means continuously improving process safety and resource efficiency leading to reduced cost, waste and environmental impact. It is the ultimate proof that environmental and economic benefit in chemistry can be optimized simultaneously."

Mr. Speaker, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and green chemistry promises a ton of pollution prevention. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I would just reiterate my commendation to the gentleman from Georgia, Dr. GINGREY, and Mr. HALL for his leadership, and urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Technology and Innovation Subcommittee and a cosponsor of the bill, I rise in support of H.R. 2850, the Green Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2007. I want to commend Dr. GINGREY for his work on this bill.

Partnerships with universities, non-profits, industry and the Federal Government are important for the chemical industry's success. The transfer of technology from federally funded research to industry helps promote innovation, which helps the United States remain competitive in a global economy.

Federal support of green chemistry can produce many benefits. First, companies will be able to produce more products less harmful to humans and the environment. Second, businesses will benefit from the facilitation of green chemistry research by the Federal Government and the subsequent transfer of technology to the private sector.

This bill presents opportunities to reduce impact on the environment while assisting our domestic industry to find new products through innovation.

Recently, Columbia Forest Products, a company in my district, received an award for an innovation in green chemistry. The company produces interior plywood products. In collaboration with Oregon State University, Columbia Forest Products has created a soy-based product to use for its production of plywood, instead of traditional urea-formaldehyde resin.

H.R. 2850 will help create more opportunities for universities and companies to partner in green chemistry innovation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2850, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1430

SBA TRADE PROGRAMS ACT OF 2007

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2992) to amend the Small Business Act to improve trade programs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2992

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “SBA Trade Programs Act of 2007”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SMALL BUSINESS TRADE POLICY

Sec. 101. Develop and implement small business trade policies.

Sec. 102. Establish an annual small business trade strategy.

Sec. 103. Track small business exports and trade resource utilization.

TITLE II—TRADE COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

Sec. 201. Trade Remedy and Dispute Assistance Initiative.

Sec. 202. Patent Assistance and Intellectual Property Protections Initiative.

TITLE III—TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

Sec. 301. Trade Adjustment Assistance Financing Initiative.

Sec. 302. Technical resources for trade adjustment assistance.

TITLE IV—EXPORT ASSISTANCE

Sec. 401. Increase Small Business Administration participation at Export Assistance Centers.

Sec. 402. Increase access to capital for small and medium-sized exporters.

Sec. 403. Clerical amendment.

TITLE V—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 501. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE I—SMALL BUSINESS TRADE POLICY

SEC. 101. TRADE POLICY FOR SMALL BUSINESS.

Section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) **ROLE IN TRADE POLICY.**—

“(1) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The director of the Office shall present recommendations regarding small business exporters to trade negotiators.

“(2) **DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE POLICIES.**—The director of the Office shall assist in the development of trade policies that increase opportunities for small businesses in domestic and foreign markets, including the removal of trade barriers.

“(3) **IMPLEMENTATION OF TRADE POLICIES.**—The director of the Office shall assist in the implementation of trade policies through relationships developed with Federal trade policymakers, particularly the United States Trade Representative, and transnational organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

“(4) **SMALL EXPORTER PROMOTION PROGRAMS.**—The director of the Office shall establish programs that will boost the export opportunities of entrepreneurs and encourage transnational organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, small exporter organizations, and ministries of foreign governments to support and publicize these programs.

“(5) **STRATEGIC ALLIANCES.**—

“(A) **CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.**—The director of the Office shall notify the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate of pending strategic alliances.

“(B) **FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES.**—The director of the Office shall ensure that planned and documented follow-up activities for strategic alliances increase trade opportunities for small businesses.

“(C) **STRATEGIC ALLIANCE DEFINED.**—In this paragraph, the term ‘strategic alliance’ means a working relationship, entered into between the Small Business Administration and foreign national ministries representing small business concerns, for the purpose of strengthening trade between United States small businesses and foreign small businesses by establishing overseas networks and buyers.”.

SEC. 102. ESTABLISH AN ANNUAL SMALL BUSINESS TRADE STRATEGY.

Section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) **ANNUAL SMALL BUSINESS TRADE STRATEGY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The director of the Office shall develop and maintain a small business trade strategy that is contributed as part of the National Export Strategy developed by the Department of Commerce that includes at least the following components:

“(A) Strategies to increase small business export opportunities. The strategies shall include a specific strategy to increase small business export opportunities to the Asia Pacific Region.

“(B) Recommendations to increase the competitiveness of domestic small business industries in the global economy.

“(C) Recommendations to protect small businesses from unfair trade practices, including intellectual property violations.

“(D) Strategies to expand small business representation in United States trade policy formation and implementation.

“(E) Coordination efforts with the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee of the Department of Commerce, as well as with Federal agencies that also provide trade financing to small businesses, such as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Export-Import Bank.

“(2) **REPORT.**—At the beginning of each fiscal year, the director shall submit to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate a report on the small business trade strategy required by paragraph (1). The report shall cover, at a minimum, each of the components required by paragraph (1) and shall include specific policies and objectives and timelines to implement those policies and objectives.”.

SEC. 103. TRACK SMALL BUSINESS EXPORTS AND TRADE RESOURCE UTILIZATION.

Section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) **TRACKING SYSTEM.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The director of the Office shall develop a system to track small business exports and the use by small businesses of Federal trade promotion resources. The director shall ensure that the system is consistent through each Federal agency member of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee.

“(2) **DESIGN EMPHASIS.**—The director shall give particular attention, in designing the system, to the tracking of data on the trade of services by small exporters, in consultation with the Department of Commerce.

“(3) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The director shall work in consultation with members of the Trade

Promotion Coordinating Committee to ensure that the system is implemented and that the results of the system are reported annually in the National Export Strategy conducted by the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee.”.

TITLE II—TRADE COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

SEC. 201. TRADE REMEDY AND DISPUTE ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE.

Section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) **TRADE REMEDY AND DISPUTE ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE.**—The director of the Office shall design, and the district offices of the Administration shall implement, a program that provides technical assistance, counseling services, and reference materials to assist small businesses navigate the trade dispute and remedy processes. The program shall include—

“(1) information on available resources, procedures, and requirements for trade remedy investigations;

“(2) an approach for district office staff to provide one-on-one assistance to small businesses involved in these activities; and

“(3) an identification of legal resources and other tools to ensure small businesses can navigate the trade dispute and remedy processes affordably.”.

SEC. 202. PATENT ASSISTANCE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTIONS INITIATIVE.

Section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(l) **PATENT ASSISTANCE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTIONS INITIATIVE.**—In consultation with the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the United States Copyright Office, the Office shall design counseling services, including identifying legal resources for small businesses to secure intellectual property protection in foreign countries. To implement the program, the Office shall collaborate with district office staff to provide one-on-one assistance to small businesses involved in these activities.”.

TITLE III—TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

SEC. 301. TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FINANCING INITIATIVE.

Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(D) by inserting after “paragraph (14)(A),” the following: “or to participate in a loan made under paragraph (16),”; and

(2) in paragraph (16)—

(A) in subparagraph (D) by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

“(i) is impacted by—

“(I) increased competition with foreign firms in the relevant market; or

“(II) unfair trade practices, particularly intellectual property violations; and

“(ii) is injured by such impacts.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) **OUTREACH AND MARKETING.**—The Administration shall increase outreach and marketing of international trade loans to district offices and private lenders.”.

SEC. 302. TECHNICAL RESOURCES FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE.

Section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) **TECHNICAL RESOURCES FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The director of the Office shall establish a comprehensive set of services to assist small business readjustment, including access to training, technology, marketing assistance, and research and information on domestic and global markets.

“(2) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Administrator shall, by regulation, establish such requirements as may be necessary to carry out paragraph (1).